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OUR 28TH YEAR.

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REW FARM.

Vol. XXVIII.

BALTIMORE, July 1891.

No. 7.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

HAT might be done if men were wise, All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs, What glorious deeds, my suffering [brother,

Would they unite In love and right, And cease their scorn for one another!

II.

Oppressions's heart might be imbued With kindling drops of loving-kindness, And knowledge pour, From shore to shore, Light on the eyes of mental blindness,

All vice and crime might die together, And wine and corn To each man born Be free as warmth in sunny weather.

IV.

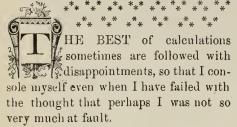
The meanest wretch that ever trod, The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow, Might stand erect In self-respect, And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done, And more than this, my suffering brother-More than the tongue E'er said or sung, If men were wise and loved each other!

For The Maryland Farmer.

OUR NEW FARM, XXIII.

FAILURES.



Then, also, one person cannot do everything about a farm even of only one hundred acres, and when you depend upon others to carry out your plans; you are very liable to have something slighted which will prevent success. However, I do not lay many of my failures on my help, for Charley was a very intelligent worker, and he soon got so that he knew just what I wanted done.

You will remember I spoke of a piece on the north east corner of the farm of about ten acres which was of a swampy nature. My first serious failure was in an attempt to turn part of that into a cranberry bog.

I certainly did the best I could in the matter, and spent a large amount of time and some money in the attempt, and I still believe that I ought to have succeeded better. About two acres were comparatively free from trees and bushes and seemed to consist of black mud and peat with bunches of coarse grass here and there throughout.

I took Charley over there to look at it, telling him what I wanted done. He was to take out all those hummocks and run three ditches through it into the edge of the woods so that the superfluous water might escape. Then I proposed to have some plank arranged at the end of these ditches so that I could close them in the fall and spring and allow the land to be somewhat flooded, during the rainy seasons.

This was carried out to my satisfaction; but the ditches did not drain the land as I expected. I suppose there was not enough fall to carry off the water. It was done in August, when we had experienced quite a dry spell, and seemed all right.

We then covered this piece over with several hundred loads of sand to the depth of from three to six inches. We did not have to haul the sand only a few rods and it was not half the trouble we expected it to be.

We laid off our rows the latter part of September and using a "dibble," we opened holes down into the black soil and set out the plants; and for fear that we might not meet with success, the next spring we set out nearly as many more.

We have waited patiently; the vines have made only a scanty growth, and, after three years, we have secured so very few cramberries that we cannot say anything in favor of our work. Much of the sand has disappeared also from the surface and the weeds are beginning to take possession of the ground again.

I have made up my mind to let it go until I can drain the entire piece of land thoroughly. Of course my wife and daughter have frequently visited the cranberry swamp and had much to say on the subject. It was a source of considerable anticipation in the outset; but their interest waned at last. Now whenever they chance in the neighborhood of that failure, they look over there and say, "Too bad, too bad."

One year I thought I would grow cantaloupes in considerable quantities and I arranged about one acre of sandy land for that purpose.

My first work was to have Charley plow it and Old Roan went twice over the ground, leaving the lands in narrow beds with rather deep gullies between them. In these low places, about twelve feet apart, I carted a liberal amount of fertilizer; then the soil from the beds was thrown back again on this by the plough.

Over the fertilizer I planted my seed and thought I should get a good harvest. I watched the plants pretty well; dusted them with plaster, and again with ashes; and got through the insect season quite successfully.

The vines, however, did not make a very strong growth, and my crop was only medium as to number and was not as early as I hoped they would be. They were not very attractive in size or appearance. However I sent a large part of them to Baltimore; but they hardly paid the expense of freight and handling and the commission house advised me not to send any more.

We had all the cantaloupes we wanted in the house that year and I have not had the desire to try it over again. We grow a few watermelons and cantaloupes just for our own use, and that is all. One day wife and daughter—rigged up in their "regimentals," as they called their dresses they generally wore when tramping over the farm—came out where I was planting melons; and wife said:

"Father, you don't plant many melons now. Why don't you have a lot of them?"

And I answered:

"These things don't pay me, and so I plant something that will pay."

Then she replied:

"It must pay some one to raise melous. Only think what quantities we used to see when we lived in the city."

I answered her:

"I suppose it must pay some one, as you say; but probably I don't know how to make it pay. My venture was a failure from beginning to end."

Then daughter said;

"The cantlaoupes were just as sweet as they could be, and I don't see how you could call that a failure."

And I replied:

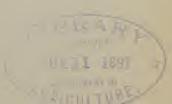
"Oh, as to that, they were good enough so far as eating was concerned, and the watermelons were sweet and good; but they brought me no money. I had all my work for nothing."

But wife said:

"Oh, no; you had all the pleasure of raising them; all the pleasure of anticipating a good profit; and finally we had pleasure in eating some of them."

Then I gave reply:

"You are right, just as you usually are. The pleasure connected with the raising of any crop will repay for all the trouble and anxiety. And to call a thing a failure, just because it did not fully come up to anticipations in bringing in



money, is generally a mistake. Yet people look upon it in that light."

My neighbors fortunately never chanced to ask me how my melons paid, and I always had enough to talk about without recalling this unfortunate venture.

James one day said to me:

"I have been thinking of raising some cantaloupes for market; what should you say to that?"

My answer was:

"Well, James, unless you know all about how to raise them, when to harvest them, and just how to sell them, my advice would be to let them alone. I don't know how to do these things and I have concluded to let them alone. It looks easy enough and many no doubt gather in the "shekels" for them; but I am not a member of that party, and so my advice is not worth much."

I don't know whether James had heard anything about my venture or not; but I thus gave him the conclusions from my experience. I also said:

"I once thought I knew how to raise melons; but I have concluded that if I raise enough for the house, that is all I wish to attempt."

James replied:

"They are very heavy to handle and it takes a large number to amount to much; but father has a rather sandy lot between the house and woods, down towards Charley's house just fitted for melons."

Then I said:

"It can't do much harm for you to try it."

Well, James tried it, and he raised a good many fine cantaloupes. He sent them to market and realized good prices for the first two shipments, but after that

it was all work and no pay. Finally he told Charley that he might have all his family wanted of them and they gradually vanished—for the colored people really do like melons.

With the record of one more failure I will close this chapter:

I had read frequently of the value of sheep to bring up land. You all know that I had a good flock of sheep on the sandy half of my new farm, surrounded by a good wire fence—and I thought I would put some of my readings to the test. It was the fourth year after getting the sheep, and I took what appeared to be the most promising part of this sheep pasture, fenced off a long strip, which was about two acres, and prepared it for corn.

I did not put manure on it, for it was an experiment. The corn came up, grew about three feet high, (it should have grown eight feet high) turned pale, was encouraged somewhat by timely rains, and turned out finally about twenty bushels of "nubbins."

This experiment gave Mr. Burns a chance to laugh about my book-farming. And shortly after the corn began to turn yellow several farmers at church one Sunday asked me how the experiment turned out.

I told them, and said:

"Although it was a failure so far as a good crop of corn was concerned; yet I don't consider it wholly a failure. The sheep have had only three years of pasture on that whole large field, and that part of it would not have grown corn a foot high before the sheep were put there. I think, if they are kept there a few more years it will be all right. If you look

over it now and compare it with what it was before the sheep were put there, the contrast will be seen at a glance."

Mr. Camden then said:

"I think Mr. Green is right about that. All he said he wanted in the first place was to see how the land was improved by the sheep. When it was plowed, the land seemed to be packed harder than I ever knew it to be before, and the whole piece looks greener every year."

Then I said:

"You must remember I planted the corn without anything in the hill to start it, and with nothing that would help it make a crop, except cultivating it with plow and cultivator three times. Take some of your ordinary land and you would not expect a large crop, if you did not give it a better send off than I gave this."

Well, said Mr. Fanning:

"What is your conclusion from this experiment, for that's all you can consider it."

"My conclusion is," I said, "that if I keep sheep on that part of my farm four years more I will show you a crop of corn that need not be laughed at."

They all laughed heartily at this sally, and the talk drifted to some other topic.

On our way home the subject came up again by my wife and daughter asking what we were laughing about so loudly.

Then wife said:

"Why, father, did you expect to grow a good crop of corn there?"

I said to her:

"I expected to grow a better crop than it has turned out to be; but I don't know as it was right to have expected more."

She answered at once:

"But you didn't try to make a big crop out of it, anyhow."

Then daughter spoke up:

"James said to me one day, that he thought that ground would soon be in fine condition to grow almost anything, and said it would be a beautiful location for a house."

And I straightway said:

"Perhaps he may have a chance to build there, some day, who knows?"

Then we had a hearty laugh, which wife thought was not much like coming home from meeting.

This turned the current of our thoughts for I said:

"Well, I don't believe in a religion which would forbid an innocent jocular remark or a gay laugh at it even on the way home from church. Such notions belong to past centuries."

But the good wife said:

"Well, it is all right to be happy and to enjoy one's life at all times; but, after all, there are certain proprieties which it is well enough to observe as belonging to church and to Sunday."

Then daughter said:

"We," referring to the young people, "were talking over this subject this very day, and we thought there was no harm in talking, and laughing, and singing innocent songs, and yet thought that dancing, or going to amusements, or doing unnecesary work should be avoided."

I said to wife and daughter:

"It is well enough to respect the feelings even of those who have an exaggerated idea of Sabbath keeping, but we know it is not absolutely wrong to do many things which are "taboo" by most of the church-going people."

Thus conversing we reached our pleasant home even forgetting to look over the field where the corn was planted, and which, lying high, would make such a beautiful location for a house.

As I said in the outset, 1 had some rather instructive failures, teaching me lessons; but as they were not on an extensive scale, none of them were very disastrous.

The conversation about that lot, led me to examine it more particularly than I had done. Thinking that something might happen in the future to make it desirable, I planned out what I thought the best arrangement for improving it, and the next fall set out a series of ornamental and fruit trees around a central plat, where I thought a house could some day be built; but I said nothing about it to anyone. I took *notice, however, that it was only just across the road from that part of Mr. Camden's farm, where James had set out his larger plantation of currants.

I had Charley drive stakes around these trees which I had set out and fence them in safely, and then took away the fence and gave the land up again to the sheep, after sowing it broadcast to rye and orchard grass. I took no further care of it for two or three years; but the next Spring enough rye and grass sprang up to bring the sheep there more constantly than ever before.

(To be continued.)

The response of the Farmers of Maryland to our appeal to have Hon. Frank Brown nominated for Governor is very general and encouraging.

SILOS FOR POULTRY.

HY CANNOT green food be stored away for use in winter? Dairymen use the silo, and it is practicable to store small quantities if the proper preparation be made. The *Poultry Monthly*, while believing it would not pay to build silos for poultry, gives some good hints as to enring the grass, however, and we think its suggestion a good one:

It would not pay to build silos for poultry houses, unless one had a large number of hens, and then they should be in the shape of air-tight tierces, which could be pressed solid and covered like a can. Then a tierce opened at a time could be used before souring, young clover being used as the food covered. If one will sow clover and herd's grass and cut it four times a year and dry it in the shade, so that the leaves will not fall off the stems, it will be found to be the best of green food for hens in winter, as there is no food in grain and root that will give a yellow yolk like clover and meat, and by its use a yellow sponge cake and custard can be had in winter as well as in sum-

It certainly would not pay to build silos for fowls unless the number was large, but there are several ways that may be put in operation, without resorting to the silo. If our readers will procure a tight barrel, throw their green stuff in it loosely, burn some sulphur at the top of the barrel, and close the top on tight, confining the sulphur fumes in the barrel for half an honr, the loose material may be taken out and packed closely and tightly in a box, and put away in the cellar till required. It will keep for two or three years, never sour, and will not

be injured by the sulphur. Bear in mind that when it receives the sulphur fumes it must lay loosely in the barrel, so as to permit the fumes to penetrate every portion of the barrel. Then take it out of the barrel, and a large quantity can thus be crowded into a small space. Unlike ensilage, it is preserved by the sulphur, and except to avoid evaporation of moisture, need not be kept entirely air-tight. —Poultry Keeper.

A LETTER WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF A TWO-CENT POSTAGE STAMP.

OSTMASTER Kutchin, of San Diego, Cal., sends the following incident in economical stationery:

A gentleman living in San Diego, Cal., corresponds with a young lady who lives many miles from here, and an incident in their correspondence has occured which is of public interest. The young lady has proven her fitness to assist in guiding a domestic bark through financial straits, and has also set a gait in economy which may prove a valuable lesson to those who believe that clothes will be luxuries owing to the high tariff imposed by McKinley on wool. economical feature of the correspondence is that writing paper and envelopes were dispensed with and the thoughts of the writer were put upon the mucilage side of the stamp. On the lower edge of the stamp was a small margin of white paper, such as is often found on a row of stamps when several are purchased at a time. On this the address was written, and the stamp, instead of being placed on the

back of a letter, was sent on its important mission with a letter on its back. It arrived at San Diego all right and was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed at the San Diego Postoffice recently.—Postal Record.

PORK GOING UP.

HE removal of the Embargo in Europe on American pork will have a large influence on prices.

It means a big demand at good prices for years to come. It is to be regretted that our farmers were compelled (owing to short crops last year) to close out their breeding stock so closely. We would advise the securing of a pair or two, of some good breed, as soon as practicable, and who knows but the advanced prices of cattle, pork and grain will prove the solution to the problem as to how the mortgages on our farms are to be lifted.

There are a number of good breeds of hogs from which to select. The Poland Chinas and Berkshires have been, and are yet, quite a popular breed of hogs with many. The admirers of these breeds have developed in them nice large hams, but over-looked the importance of breeding in view of large girth around the vital organs, the digestive, breathing, etc., which largely accounts for these breeds thus developed, succumbing to the ravages of Cholera, etc., the color having nothing to do with it. The breed known as the O. I. C. seem to possess the power to resist disease in a greater degree than any other breed of hogs known to us.

The L. B. Silver Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, have long published the guarantee of freedom from cholera, of their breeds of hogs, and they are able to make good their guarantee, if the hogs are wanting in this respect.

CARE OF BEES.
Entrances, Ventilation, Etc.
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

CORRESPONDENT asks me some questions, and says, "Please answer through the American Bee Journal." He first wishes to know if two or more entrances are not needed in a hive during the summer months: "One for the main or front entrance, and one at the rear for ventilation, to be opened during hot weather."

Regarding ventilation, I would say, that I much prefer to make the main entrance large enough to give all the needed ventilation in times of extreme heat, and have it so arranged that it can be easily contracted to meet the requirements of even the smallest colony, when desired.

My reasons for so preferring are, that unless the rear entrance is closed during cool nights, it makes the hive so cool, by the draft of air, that the bees cannot work to advantage at brood-rearing, comb-building, drawing out comb-foundation, or evaporating nectar; while to open and close any ventilator every night, or every time the weather changes, is out of question, except by a person who has the "bee-fever" bad or a few colonies. If a person tries such a thing when they first start out in bee-keeping, it soon becomes an old story, when the extra entrances are neglected, and often causes robbing in times of scarity, if all are left open.

But the worst part of all is that the bees get in the habit of using the back ventilator as an entrance where it is left open all the while, as it usually is during the latter part of summer, so that when it is finally closed, the bees which have been accustomed to use this as an entrance to the hive, go out of the regular entrance, but return to the old place, only to find it closed, thus causing their loss, as they know no other place of getting into their home, having so marked on their first flight.

He next wishes to know if it is not necessary to have an entrance near the top of the hive, which is to be be left open all the while when the bees are storing surplus honey, "so that the bees need not have to travel so far, as they must of necessity do where they have to carry the honey all the way from the bottom entrance to the top of a two or three story hive."

It is evident that our friend is laboring under a mistaken impression, and by arguing that such an entrance is a necessity, admits his lack of a thorough knowledge of the inside workings of the hive. The bees which gather the honey are not the ones that deposit it in the cells, as I have several times proven by taking away a queen of one variety of bees and introducing a queen of another variety. For instance, I once took away a queen of a black colony during the month of June, and noted the time the last black bee hatched, and also when the first Italian emerged from her cell.

As young bees do not gather honey until they are sixteen days old, when the colony is in a normal condition, if we watch that colony on the fifteenth day in the forenoon, before the young bees go out to play (counting from the time the first Italian hatched), no Italians should be seen going in and out at the entrance, but all should be black bees.

In looking at the entrance on the day named, I found only black bees at work, as I had expected, but an examination of the sections, in which the bees were briskly at work, showed scarcely a black bee in them, but all were Italians, which were busily employed building comb and depositing honey. Now, if, as our friend supposes, the field bees carry their loads of nectar and deposit them in the cells, why were not some of those black bees seen doing this, as there were multitudes of these coming in from the field all the while with large loads of nectar.

Again, for several years I used an observatory hive, containing but one comb, and many were the hours I spent in watching this to see what I could find out about our pets—what they usually did "in the dark." During one of my experiments with this, I had black bees as field bees, and young Italians for the inside work.

By watching the entrance through the glass I could see the loaded black bees come in, and when one came on the side next to me, I could easily see what it did with the load of honey it had. The bee would pass along on the comb until it came to a young bee, when it would put out its tongue or proboscis toward this young bee. If this young bee had no load, it would take the load, when it was given up to it.

If the light was just right I could see the nectar sparkle as it passed from one to the other, on or through their tongues. The field bee then rested a little while, when it would go for another load. Thus it will be seen that any entrance leading directly to the surplus arrangement (as was quite generally used years ago, and is now used by a few) is of no use, but on the contrary a positive damage, as in cool nights it causes the bees to leave the boxes or sections, from allowing too much cool air to enter them.

To secure the best results, we should acquaint ourselves with all the minutiæ of the work of our pets; then we will know whether what we propose will bring us the best results, or prove a disadvantage to us in securing the most honey and money for our labor.—American Bee Journal.

FOOD FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

Col. F. D. Curtis put a whole lot of common sense in a nut shell, at a recent Farmers' Institute. He said: An egg is largely nitrogenous. The white is albumen; the volk contains phosphoric acid and mineral substance; the shell is composed mostly of lime. The hen is a small animal. Eggs are not a miraculous dispensation; they come from the food the hen gets and converts into the eggs, the same as any animal converts its food into products. It is apparent that corn alone is not a suitable food for the production of eggs, as it does not possess enough of the constituents to make eggs. Hens fed on such food will get fat. A hen, like any other animal, must have some coarse food to distend its stomach and bowels, so we give them fine cut clover hav and cabbage, both of which

contain the material to make eggs. Skim milk is also just the thing, as it is egg-To get eggs, feed hens to produce food. eggs.

For The Maryland Farmer.

SCORING AT POULTRY SHOWS.

Many things about Poultry Shows are extremely untrustworthy and unimportant. The dependence to the dot on feathering is one of these; for consider the stress laid on feathered legs even to the extremity of the third toe. most untrustworthy thing is the prize awarded by scoring. It is now coming out that some of the best judges have made two or three points of difference in scoring the same bird within an hour! The bird, without the judge knowing it, after being once scored, has been transferred to an unscored coop, and thus the test made. It shows conclusively that judges are fallible, and that prizes are not always to be relied upon where only one or two points separate No. 1 from No. 2. James.

DEAD LETTERS.

EW PEOPLE realize the amount of matter that every year goes to the Dead Letter Department. Postmasters, Clerks and Letter Carriers are daily informed by persons who think they never could make a mistake, that letters that should have been delivered have been delayed or lost, and of course the Postoffice department is wholly at fault. A few figures taken from the last report of

a few of these supposed lost or delayed letters really went to.

In our quoting of figures we only give the round numbers, and in every case the number will exceed our figures.

During the year ending June 30, 1889, over 6,400,000 pieces of mail matter were sent to the dead letter office, to be disposed of according to law. Of this number 19,000 had no direction upon them whatever, and if some of the "kickers" did not kick themselves when they received their letters back and found that after all their fuss, the non-delivery of their letters was so emphatically their own fault, then some of those they had been abusing ought to kick them. hundred and fifty eight thousand of these letters contained money, checks, drafts, etc. From these valuable letters \$1,500, 000 in value was returned to the writers: \$30,000 of this being money. After all the owners of these letters that it was possible to find, there was a balance of \$12,000 left that the third Assistant Postmaster-General deposited in the Treasury, as revenue to the Government. Ninety-eight thousand letters "held for postage," addressed to Canada and Mexico which are unmailable except upon full prepayment of postage. In the case of registered letters the cause is confined to carelessness of the writer, as very few registered letters are lost by the P. O. Department, and more care being exercised to deliver, it seems as though 22, 000 dead registered letters was an enormous number for one year's accumulation. Forty-two thousand were letters to fictitions names and addresses, principally correspondence of the Postmaster General, will show where money swindlers, etc. Over fifty thousand parcels of merchandise, books of come news to the lovers of the gooseberry, every conceivable size and shape, some with no address, others with the wrapper lost off from being insecurely inclosed, and many of them with incorrect address. Every year by order of the Postmaster General, the illustrated papers, magazines, and picture cards, which cannot be delivered to the owners are sent to the inmates of the various hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions in the District of Columbia. magazines, etc., were thus disposed of the past year. Eleven thousand letters contained lottery tickets which under the law are unmailable. One hundred and sixty-two thousand contained postage stamps, probably sent in payment of small balances and in ordering small purchases for merchandise, etc., and these latter have probably caused much inconvenience and annoyance, as the sender not only had the P. O. to complain to, but the store keeper, who in many cases no doubt was accused of neglecting to forward the goods after having received the money .- Postal Kecord.

A CURE FOR GOOSEBERRY MILDEW.

GOOSEBERRY in its best HE. estate is an excellent fruit, worthy of a place in every garden. But for many years it has been a "delusion and a snare" to try to cultivate it, on account of the mildew. It has been found, however, by three years' experience at the be successfully combatted. This is wel- have been a yield of thirteen thousand six

for it holds out the promise of at least a reasonable supply in the not distant future.

The practice at the Geneva station has been to begin spraying as soon as the young leaves begin to unfold, and to continue the spraying at intervals of from eighteen to twenty days, or oftener, should there be frequent heavy rains. The fungicide used is half an ounce of patassium sulphide, or liver of sulphur, dissolved in one gallon of water-preferably hot, as the sulphide will then dissolve more readily. This is a cheap preparation, as commercial liver of sulphur costs only 15 or 20 cents a pound, and one gallon of the solution will spray ten or twelve large bushes, if applied with a force pump and spraying nozzle.

The few fruit growers who continue to grow gooseberries claim that they are one of their most remunerative crops, as the markets are always destitute of them and buyers are willing to pay almost any price for bright clean fruit. To test the matter of prices for superior fruit, a five pound basket of several varieties was picked at fruiting time last year and taken to a leading grocer of Geneva, who sold them as follows: The basket containing the large varieties brought fifty cents, those containing the medium and small varieties forty cents. The grocer stated that he could dispose of a large quantity at those prices. The average yield of three-year old plants was over five pounds per plant, and as by setting plants four by four feet, two thousand New York Agricultural Experiment seven hundred and twenty-two (2,722) Station at Geneva, that the fungus can can be grown on an acre, the result would hundred and ten (13,610) pounds; which if sold at 25 cents a basket would have brought the sum of \$685. Surely there is money in gooseberries well taken care of and kept free from mildew.

In conclusion, it may be well to say that it is often claimed for certain new varieties that they are mildew proof; but experience goes to show that, while some varieties are better able to resist the attacks of the mildew, sooner or later they will become afflicted as badly as the older sorts.

TO COLORADO VIA BURLINGTON ROUTE Only One Night On The Road.

Leave Chicago at 1.00 P. M., or St. Louis at 8:25 A. M., and arrive at Denver 6:15 P. M. the next day. Through Sleepers, Chair Cars and Dining Ca:s. All Railways_from the East connect with these trains and with similar trains via Burlington Route to Denver, leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M., St. Louis at 8:15 P. M., and Peoria at 3:20 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. All trains daily.

Tourist tickets are now on sale, and can be had of ticket agents of all roads and at Burlington Route depots in Chicago, Peoriaand St. Louis.

There is no better place than Colorado for those seeking rest and pleasure.

Sheep.

GHE Country Gentleman gives some of its best items in answer to questions propounded by its readers. In the following is one example:

"Should sheep be kept in connection with a darry?"

F. O. Ives—I find both can be used to advantage. One can be made an aid to

the other. The sheep will keep down the weeds, and so improve the pastures for the cows.

R. S. Randall—My father used to keep about three hundred Merino sheep and twenty-five cows. He used to sort out all the best hay for the sheep and the poorest for the cows. This went very well so long as the sheep sold at high figures, but when the time came that the cows had to support the sheep, we found it to be an advantage to give the best to the cows. This must be so now. sheep should not be allowed to run in the pastures of the cows; they will not do so well together. It is a good plan to change the sheep to the cow pasture to eat up the weeds, and in this way the pastures will be improved.

Col. Curtis—1 believe in sheep on a a dairy farm for the reasons given, and because the sheep will give the average dairyman something to do in the winter, when his cows are dry. He can well afford to spend his time in winter in caring for a flock of sheep and in getting some early lambs, which are always profitable. We can utilize the sheep in fertilizing the distant pastures, and in turning all the weeds into manure. By feeding the sheep with brau and linseed meal, in troughs, we can fit the lambs and sheep for market, and at the same time enrich the soil very rapidly.

Kalsomining is not difficult to do, if you only know how, and it brightens up your house very much. "Everybody's Paint Book," which will be found announced in our advertising columns, tells you just how to kalsomine.

Entered as second class matter at Baltimore, Md.

— THE —

MARYLAND FARMER

NEW FARM

Agriculture, Live Stock and Home Life.

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and for ten years the only one.

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WALWORTH & Co., Editors and Publishers.

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REMOVAL.

The Principal office of the MARYLAND FARMER will hereafter be at 887 North Howard St., opposite the 5th Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md., where we shall be happy to see our friends who may have occasion to visit the city.

For the convenience of those whose business is mostly in the lower section of the city, we have made arrangements to have a branch office at the old stand, with E. Whitman, Sons & Co., 27 East Pratt Street, who will receive subscriptions and orders in our behalf.

EFFECTS OF FOOD ON MILK AND BUTTER.

EPORTS from some of the Agricultural Experiment Stations have demonstrated that the food of cows modifies greatly the quality of milk and butter. The cow is merely a machine into which is placed any kind or quality of food and then the desired kind or quality of milk and butter will be obtained.

What is this but artificially produced milk or butter? The N. H. Ex. Sta. has proven to its own satisfaction that feeding cotton seed meal gives an unusually hard quality of butter while gluten meal gives a soft butter and concludes that "these may be used together with excellent results."

Well! What about the old fashioned milk and butter which resulted
from good pasture and nicely cured
hay? Oh, those are obsolete!
Science has done away with all that.
We live in a fast age, and the old
machine cow must consume something which will give quicker and
better results—cotton seed meal and
gluten meal!

Well, suppose instead of having the cow of flesh and blood, we have it of wood and iron—and place the gluten and cotton seed products through this kind of a cow, what do we have then?

The same kind of butter, only the vat has taken the place of the cow's stomach, and the churn is operated a little differently from the old fashioned way.

Why call it in the one case "But-

ter," and in the other case "Oleomargarine?"

MISSING COPIES.

We occasionally get a letter from one whose subscription account is in arrears, who writes: "We have received your paper occasionally;" but we have never received a letter from one who is paid up with such a remark. This is strange. But whether in arrears or not, we wish every subscriber to have every number as issued, and we will gladly send duplicate copies when any are lost in the mail. Drop us a postal card and our reply will be prompt.

Our Agricultural College.

THE following came in a Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun:

College Station, Prince George's County, Md., June 12.—The annual meeting of the board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College was held at the college to-day. The trustees present were Governor Jackson and Messrs. White, Baughman, Brattan, Hubner, Brown, Walsh, Silver, Beidler, Wells and Seibert. This being a quorum competent for all business, the board received and acted upon the regular reports from the standing committees and the president of the college relating to the affairs of the college and experiment station for the next collegiate year. It was found that the income of the institution for the next year will be fully equal to its needs, and liberal appropriations were made for the support of the different departments. The salaries of all the regular professors were somewhat increased, in accordance with the intention of the new Morrill act, adding to the income of the college.

The president and professors of the college were re-elected, except that Prof. E. W. Doran, Ph. D., of Missouri, was elected to the chair of zoology in place of Dr. A. C. Wightman, resigned. Lieutenant Scott, United States Army, tendered his resignation as acting professor of mathematics; as he is about to be ordered to rejoin his regiment. The board voted to apply to the War Department for the detail of another officer to take his place. The present director and staff officers of the experiment station were also re-elected. The appropriations for the station include specific sums for conducting special experiments with tobacco, including improved methods of curing, and also for continuing the study of the agricultural capabilities of the soil in various parts of the State.

It is probably well known to all our readers that the MARYLAND FARMER is the earnest friend of Agricultural education, and has spoken many a word for the College in dark days, when words in its behalf were few from other sources.

But now the College is in funds through the generosity of the United States government appropriations. It is no longer in need of good words from the Agricultural Press of the State. One would suppose that its officers and trustees hardly know that any Agricultural Journals exist

in the State. It is only by chance that these journals discover that some meeting has taken place, and some important action has been accomplished, as in the above extract.

We have earnestly desired the time when we could have a distinctively Agricultural College in this State, where the students of agriculture would not be contrasted always with those who are pursuing what is called "Classical Studies;" where the stucase be influenced by precept or by other circumstances to abandon the farm life.

The funds supplied by the general government should be sufficient to supply the farmers of Maryland with such a college independent of all "Classical" associations.

Purely classical Professorships, which eannot be sustained except through use of the government funds designed for other purposes, we do not believe in fostering. They are a hindrance to the proper work of the Agricultural College and should be so recognized by the Trustees.

The trustees elected by the stock holders of the institution, are dissatisfied with their present limited power, and hope by court decision to override the action of the State Legislature. Why? To be enabled to make it a purely Agricultural and Mechanical institution? To be able to ap- will hold their twenty-third session propriate the government funds, which will soon be in the neighborhood of \$30,000 per annum, solely to address the interests of farmers and mechanics? Or what?

We hope the farmers of Maryland will not shut their eyes to what is going on at College Station. is room for plenty of profitable farm work there, and generous funds to prosecute it. We need something this year more tangible than a few tomatoes or a few potatoes which could as well be grown on a city lot as on a farm of two or three hundred acres.

Neither should they be satisfied by dents of agriculture would not in any mere speeches, no matter where delivered—if four fifths of the farmers' children are weaned from the farm by the instructions and influences of the College work.

> If College Station has not suitable land for such successful farming as will put the love of farm life into the hearts of our farmers' sons, then let us find some locality where the land can be made profitable to this end.

> More attention to agricultural success on the College lands, and less Latin and Greek and advanced Mathematics, are what is needed for farmers' sons.

> In other words, we must have a practical exhibition of good to the farmer in the expenditure of the large sums given by the government.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The American Pomological Society at Washington, D. C., Sep. 22-25, 1891. For any further information

> G. B. BRACKETT, Sec'y., Denmark, Iowa.

The Silo.

THE MARYLAND FARMER, the first paper in the United States to give a full description of the Silo and Ensilage, when it had just been successfully used in France, has been careful to afford the opportunity to all sides in the discussion of its value.

We have become convinced of its real value in very many respects, affording as it does an approximation to summer pasturage during the winter months. We are satisfied that it can be so managed as to supply good, sweet green food to dairy cows, which will be no more valuable than any other good fresh food properly cared for—as beets, carrots, or even turnips if rightly fed.

It will do no more for milk and butter than will these roots at an equal cost; but it affords bulk of food which is very desirable, and it is less trouble in the handling.

Aside from the considerations, when compared with dry fodder, it has the advantage that any green food would have over the dry. It supplies the wants of cattle better than dry fodder, just as soiling in the summer is better than dry food when cattle are kept in barns or yards.

It has this additional advantage that it can be grown in quantities and preserved, where the soil is not well adapted to the growth of roots.

It used to be said, "a quarter of an acre in beets will keep a cow for a year." Ensilage will not do quite as well as this, perhaps; but it adds,

with comparatively light work, very largely to the capacity of our farms to support stock, and correspondingly to their capacity to supply at home fertilizers needed to sustain the productiveness of the farm.

In few words our readers can see just the estimate we place upon Silo and ensilage. No one should be so far carried away with it as to suppose it a matter of necessity; neither should anyone consider it of no advantage. As in all improvements, it has old prejudices to overcome before its real advantages can be appreciated. The greater part of its advantages are in the quality of work, necessary to grow ensilage and in preparing it for the silo and storing it, and then its preparation and feeding to the stock. Many have a great prejudice against attempting to grow roots; many are unwilling to properly prepare them at the time of feeding. Ensilage takes their place and is at the same time winter pasturage, without leaving the barn, and with no exposure to winter blasts.

Those Good Old Times.

E often hear of "those good old times" before our fathers knew anything about Guano, or commercial fertilizers of any description, and depended upon their farms and their stock for all that was necessary to make good crops.

Now in many cases the cost of fertilizers eat up about all that is receivdeducting the pay for hired labor.

The farm and the barn supplies are in too many cases neglected and farmers too often suppose that they must look to the dealers in artificial manures or get no crop.

The "Good old Times" are in great part merely the result of vivid imagination of course; but even these former "Good old Times" might be in a measure realized, if every attention was given to add to and save the manurial substances of the farm.

THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

HE convention of the Democratic Party for the nomination of their candidate for Governor will have met before the next issue of the Mary-LAND FARMER and we wish to make one more decided appeal to that partty to give the farmers the right man.

Only three candidates for the nomination are now prominently mention-The farmers cannot for a moment hesitate as to which of the three will be most acceptable. We have weighed all the circumstances the farmers and we cannot see a sinbehalf under any other than Hon. Frank Brown.

As men, the others may be all that were known in his neighborhood. their most earnest friends can claim

ed from the sale of the crops after to their labors and their needs, they cannot in any manner compare with Mr. Brown. Let us consider a few items in this connexion:

SOME FACTS WORTH MENTION.

The farmers are frequently mislead by the sounding of a title which in reality has little or no meaning. Some Representatives and Senators in the Congress of the U.S. are placed . among farmers, when, in reality, they are merely fancy farmers-owners of handsome country seats, surrounded by hundreds of acres which some real farmer has in charge, but concerning which the owner knows little and cares less.

Many have supposed that the Hon. Frank Brown belongs to this class, and that the title of "Farmer Brown" has been used merely for effect. We wish the farmers in all parts of our State to understand that Mr. Brown is not in any sense a mere "figurehead" on the farm. We have good reason to know that he is practically a farmer. For the space of ten years he not only worked personally on the farm: but his labor was that of the regular "farm-hand." He was naturally vigorous and healthy, and in no case did he "shirk" the hardest in conncetion with the interests of labor that the good of the farm demanded. Under the broiling sun at gle chance of improvement in their the head of the reapers he has swung the cradle from morning until night, before the present reaping machines

His father was a farmer, and, when for them; but as men identified with the slaves were liberated, as the only the interests of farmers and fully alive son he bent to the toil and with

hand on the plow gave the example to the hired men, who early learned to regard him with respect. It is natural to suppose that he had not looked forward to the necessity of such work on his part: but when the necessity came it found him ready.

We mention this to show to the farmers of Maryland, who may not be acquainted with Mr. Brown, that the title of "Farmer Brown" is not a mere fanciful one; but has grown out of years of hard work in every department of farm labor—personal handling of crops and personal care and management of every species of stock. No work can be mentioned pertaining to the farm, upon which he cannot give words of practical experience. He has personally held every position from the humblest farm laborer to the head manager and keen observant director in farm affairs. If anyone is worthy of the title "Farmer" from long service and faithful knowledge in all its details of farm life, the Hon. Frank Brown is that man.

We talk of wanting some one who can sympathize with the farmers' work, the farmers' deprivations, the farmers' necessities; who can appreciate the farmers' desires for fair treatment in the matter of taxation, for a fair portion of legislative favors, not always being discriminated against by the laws; who can see where the farmers suffer oppression by favors bestowed upon other classes at their expense; who knows how

much more heavily any injustice weighs upon farmers than upon any other occupation; who in fact has had a full experience of the hard realities of the farmers' struggles for a slight share of the comforts of human life; we talk of wanting such a person to represent us at the head of our State government, and let us not fail to urge upon the Democratic party to give us such a candidate in Farmer Brown.

Knowing him as above, we know for what we are asking. It is no mere indifferent wish on our part; we have a right to demand it. The farmers of Maryland are strong enough to demand; but we prefer to ask in a manly, straight-forward way. But it is well enough for party managers to know that a great dissatisfaction will result if the desires of the farmers in this respect are disregarded. We do not want this even as a favor; we want it as a right.

FARM TRAINING OF HON. FRANK BROWN.

Perhaps in no department of life is it more a necessity that close attention should be given to every item of receipt and expenditure than on the farm. In many other callings and professions money comes easily and goes easily; but in farm work every dollar comes by hard labor and success there requires close calculation and strict accounts for income and outgo.

The training that comes with this experience therefore is of large value to its recipient and we should weigh the effect of such training in the case of the man we wish nominated as our to see to it. next governor.

Let any of our readers call upon Mr. Brown and ask concerning the different departments of his farm work. You would find that he was perfectly familiar with every one of them as to cost, income and profit or loss. His hay crop is methodically arranged and its consumption on the farm accounted for as perfectly, as if so many dollars were paid for hay bought elsewhere. His wheat crop from the first stroke of labor to the final harvesting, and sale is recorded till he knows just how it stands in the general economy of the farm. His corn crop is kept in the same manner -every item of manure, all four of the rounds of cultivation, the harvesting and the feeding or marketing, are kept with strictest care. Then as to stock, in the same perfection: Dairy cattle have their labor, food, management all recorded, and the horse as a farm factor is treated in the same manner, until the cost and income of or opposed to their welfare. every department has become perfect: or fruit, on grain or hay, on cattle, sheep, swine or horses.

Brown has received from his farm. And we want a man who will carry this training with him when he takes

one who should have been on hand

The State needs such a sense of personal responsibility in its chief executive. Every interest of the State is in his keeping and they are of vast magnitude. From the Army and Navy of the State to the smallest institution which is aided by the bounty of the State fund-they all need the eye of the master. The trained, experienced and ever wideawake governor is only the trained, experienced and wide-awake farmer on a little larger scale. Such a man the Hon. Frank Brown is certain to become in that position. Let us secure for him the nomination by united work in his behalf.

FARMERS' TAXATION AND THE HON. FRANK BROWN.

The present condition of taxation of farmers is a source of much trouble and discontent. It is rightfully considered one of the chief sources of the farmers'objection to having our Governor and Legislature indifferent

The complaint is not that they are and at any time his books will show taxed; but that while they are taxed the exact profit or loss on vegetables for everything they possess, from the last acre of land to the smallest tool used on the farm, others are allowed This is the kind of training Mr. to escape the largest share of taxation or exemption is freely bestowed upon other classes.

If it be thought good policy to the governor's chair. He feels that exempt the plants of manufacturing he is personally responsible for every corporations or firms, (and this is genloss on his farm; that if through erally considered desirable,) the farmneglect anything suffers, he is the er cannot see any reason why the

machinery and tools used by him should not be considered his plant and equally exempt.

Take the great plants of large corporations where fifty or a hundred thousand dollars or more are exempted from taxation and the aggregate becomes so great that the burden of the State falls upon the farmer and is felt to be an injustice. Let the farmer stand upon an equal footing, having his plant exempt to the extent that all his machinery and tools are his plant, and a different feeling would be exhibited in the matter.

We are well satisfied that farmers do not consider the favoritism as right in principle and the opposition is fully as strong on that account as on account of the burdens and oppression of which it is the occasion.

Mr. Brown is a farmer. He sees and knows as well as do all other farmers the principle underlying this matter. He knows that a certain amount of machinery is required by the farmer for the favorable prosecution of the farmers' work, just as imperatively as it is needed in the sugar refinery, or the printing establishment, or the locomotive works, or the canning factories. If the latter are exempt the former should be exempt. The law is oppressive that exempts these industries to the amount of millions in our small State; but throws the full burden on the produce of the farmer. Mr. Brown is one of those exceptional characters, who appreciates and will stand or fall with the

Justice is even more to him than any amount of money, or position, or political favor.

Farmers can depend upon him, therefore, wherever he is placed, to espouse their cause and use every just influence to right all wrongs so far as possible. It is a vast advantage to have some one in the front who is perfectly conversant with these things; who will not need to be continually prompted, and instructed, and urged to give the farmer his just demands. Let the Democratic party give us this man as our candidate and we will be content.

THE NOMINATION.

The farmers know what they want. It is a necessity that they should express that want fearlessly. Good crops and reasonably good prices during the present year, may give a little temporary relief, but that is no guarantee for the future. They must rectify oppressions now. They must place things on such a base that the future may be made secure.

It is on this account that farmers have resolved, not as party men, but as farmers, to take part in the work of choosing such officers as shall be in harmony with their desires. They desire nothing more than justice in the legislation of years to come, and this they are resolved to have.

the full burden on the produce of the farmer. Mr. Brown is one of those exceptional characters, who appreciates and will stand or fall with the justice they ask. Let such men be principle involved in any movement. The ruling party can put forward men who are in sympathy with the justice they ask. Let such men be principle involved in any movement.

content. If others, indifferent to or opposed to our interests, are put in nomination, we have in our hands the remedy and we know how to use it. Let every delegate go instructed; as the farmers througout the party and the State would have them instructed; and if they disregard instructions, teach them that they will be remembered when most they need the farmers' help. The day has come for the farmer to show his hand—and to show that it is indeed a strong hand.

TABLE QUALITIES. Of Breeds of Poultry.

What they are worth as they seem to be thought worthy of study by those who are growing poultry. But we consider them greatly defective in so far as they omit mention of one of the most important factors in the growing of poultry for the table, viz: Grade birds produced by "crossing," or effects of pure breeds crossed on the farmers' common stock.

It is very well known that notwithstanding the amount of printing concerning pure breeds not one in fifty of the farmers have invested in pure breeds and kept them pure, or attempted to keep them pure. They keep poultry for practical purposes. If they could realize what cross on their common stock would give the best results, they would readily invest in a single male for that purpose; but it is a folly to expect them

to cast away their present stock and replace it with any pure breed.

We do not of course pretend to advocate that it would not be policy to do so; but we take the common sense view that they will not do it; and improvement must be brought about by gradually bringing "scrubs" into relationship with the grades and the pure. Here follows the article referred to, which was evidently written by some Frenchman not wholly conversant with American poultry, as the Dominique are left out and should rank No. 1:

Crevecoeur—Flesh delicious, white and fine; rapid development, and easy fattening. As this French breed is of a very delicate nature, requiring quite a mild climate, it has never become very popular in America.

LaFleche—Flesh very fine, develops slowly and fattens easily. Requires a mild climate and dry soil. This is also a French breed, and is making or about making a boom in this country.

Hondan—Flesh very fine; suitable to all climates, especially on calcareous ground; develops rapidly with crossing. This breed is the most popular and most satisfactory of all the French breeds that have been tried in America.

Du Mans—Flesh fine and white; suitable to all climates: develops rapidly.

La Bresie—Flesh very fine, exquisite flavor; suitable for all climates; develops rapidly; fattens easily.

Silver Grey Dorking—Flesh exceedingly fine; requires dry soil and mild climate; develops very rapidly.

Langshan—Flesh excellent; suitable to all climates; develops moderately.

Leghorn—Flesh indifferent; develops

moderately; suitable to all climates. Excellent in a cross on other varieties.

Hamburg—Suitable to all climates; requires large run; rare sitter and mother. Somewhat delicate in this country.

Brown Red Game—Suitable to all climates; develops rapidly; moderate sitter.

Buff Cochin—Very tame, suitable to all climates; develops slowly; but too unwieldy.

Indian Game—Flesh excellent, develops rapidly; suitable to most climates.

Plymouth Rock—Flesh moderate, suitable for all climates; good sitters and mothers; develops quickly.

Brahma—Flesh moderate; hardy; good sitter and mother; develops slowly.

Wyandotte—Flesh moderate; suitable to all climates; good sitters and mothers; develops quickly.

Minorca—Flesh indifferent; suitable to all climates; develops quickly.

Andalusian—Flesh indifferent; requires dry and mild climate; develops slowly.

For The Maryland Farmer.

Insect Life.

THE MONTHLY issue from the Agr. Department under the title of INSECT LIFE is one of the very best works which can be had by the farmer who would be posted on this subject. It can probably be obtained if request is made direct to the Department, or through the Congressman of your district We have read it quite thoroughly, and while it covers a large field of inquiry, it is less objectionable than most works from the departments, in that it is a

more popular and readable style. Some of its suggestions are of very great value.

PERSONAL.

Will the person who advertised for J. Downie or Downing of Crow Agency, Montana write for information to.

John R. Whitefield, Nye, Park Co., Montana.

Tea Culture In The South.

S. Ott of Akin, South Carolina, has grown tea for the past fifteen years and now has a hedge averaging four to six feet high and about the same breadth, and 75 feet long. Its dark evergreen shining leaves and strong growth give positive proof of its easy culture, and that the climate of the South is adapted to it, and it can be grown on any soil adapted to corn or cotton.

The above is from the Southern Cultivator, with considerable more, showing the feasability of Tea culture in our Southern States. Our country is the home of many Chinamen, and what is the difficulty in the way of successful tea production?

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons, but loses none.

TOMATOES FROM CUTTINGS.

GENTLEMAN of Birmingham, Ala., has succeeded in growing tomatoes from cuttings taken off from plants that seemed to have made an excessive number of shoots, and just stuck in the ground. He says: "About a dozen years ago I used to raise tomato plants quite largely from cuttings. The stock was obtained from nice, thrifty plants in the autumn, and propagated during the winter in the greenhouse; or plants were raised from seed in January and cut up for propagation later on. The plants were exceedingly stocky, and I was always pleased with them, especially since they seemed to give ripe fruit earlier than the plants as ordinarily grown from seed. On the other hand, the plants were undoubtedly dwarfed, and perhaps did not yield as big a crop as the others. Still I yet think highly of this method of growing plants, especially for a very early crop; and if the soil is properly enriched the results will hardly be otherwise but satisfactory. As a means of planting mis-hills in the tomato fields, where the crop is grown extensively for canning purposes, cuttings come in very handy.

Whenever a miss-hill is found, cut off a good, strong shoot from one of the nearest plants and bury it up to the tib where the plant is wanted. It will seldom fail to grow.—Fruit Grower's Journal.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1891.

Frederick Co., Frederick Oct. 13—16. Cecil Co., Elkton Sep. 15—18. John Partridge, Secretary.

Talbot Co., Easton Sept. 1-4.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

HE following from the New York Tribune gives a great field for thought and chimes in with our editoral on another page:

In all "agricultural" colleges more than half the students are studying for some profession, and desire no practical agriculture in theirs. Of the remainder who wish or would not object to a little agricultural experience, many do not have sufficient nervous force or bodily strength to do more than keep up with the college studies.

This leaves a small minority to engage in manual labor, and the average youth is not likely to take kindly to work, when his classmates are boating, swimming or playing ball.

The director of the Ohio Experiment Station thinks that education for agriculture and kindred arts will have to be given in a different form. He would have the experiment farm large enough to afford profitable employment to forty or more youths, to be hired to work, say eight hours a day, and paid by the month, with board.

Then devote two hours a day to lectures upon the work in hand. If drawing manure, then the value, application and chemistry of fertilizers would be the topic of the lecture; and so with other matters of daily labor.

Upon this system, labor would not be despised as derogatory, all being on a common platform.

In the daily labor, diligence, carefulness, neatness and thoroughness could be constantly inculcated, and in such a way that it becomes part of the boy.

It would be practical education, such

as a farmer's boy gets at home, with the scientific part added. Books of reference, apparatus and skilled tutors would illustrate and explain every process and the youth would enter manhood a practically educated farmer or horticulturist.

Considerable experience in inculcating practical horticultural education leads me to approve of the above suggestion. I have, in my business, to take farm or village boys without horticultural experience, and it is often a trying job. All sorts of things must be guarded against, explained and reiterated, until I begin to wish I was a native of Alaska and never saw a peach or a geranium.—

L. B. Pierce.

Peter H. Morgan & Son, have removed their office to 105 N. Front St., where all orders for articles and work in their line should be addressed. Their advertisement appears on page 48—their new advertisement with present address will appear in the next number.

MARKETING STRAWBERRIES IN LONDON ENGLAND.

OW and then an idea may be gained by learning how things are done in other lands, so we copy the following from the London, England, Horticultural Times:

A correspondent writes asking for information on packing strawberries for transit, we presume by rail.

At the start we would observe that everything depends upon the question whether they were for market purposes or private consumption, inasmuch as the market need and custom must be taken into account.

If for market, then there is also another important point that must not be overlooked. Does the sender intend to pack forced goods, or the earlier outdoor or later productions? Since this makes all the difference.

The first usually comes in small light flat wooden boxes or trays holding from half a pound to a pound, or say one poundand a half of fruit, are mostly well packed in leaves, each single strawberry being almost wrapped up in a separate leaf; these rest on a layer of leaves; the boxes are packed closely with fruit, so as to avoid the possibility of them being shaken up one end or the other, and a layer of leaves is also placed on top, bringing the level up to the edges of the box.

Then they are also packed in punnets, mostly quarter pound or half pound, and with a few leaves put inside the punnet and a few on top of the fruit; they are tied over with paper and then packed in specially prepared boxes, capable of holding three pounds or six pounds in a box.

Later on they are sent up in one pound or nearly one-and-a-half pound punnets with simply a few leaves thrown over each punnet loosely in layers of a dozen, resting on three shelves in boxes usually holding three dozen. At this point we would add we do not intend to deal at all with the Southamptons, at present at any rate.

Then when the glut is on, they are poured into peck and half pecks, and consigned to the market with very little attention being paid to the question of packing at all.

In conclusion, we purpose saying a few words respecting the forced strawberry consignments, since they stand first as regards value, and are of the utmost importance and the gist of our advice because of ripened experience, will be found to lie in a nutshell.

Forced strawberries never come so well, never travel so well, never look so well, as when they are not overcrowded, but carefully packed in punnets holding a quarter or half a pound.

Whether a leaf or two is laid on top of the fruit or not, it is not of very great importance, but they should be tied over with soft paper, either white, pink or blue, and then put into long narrow boxes just large enough to hold three punnets and prevent their shaking.

MESSRS POWELL BROS. Shadeland, Pa.

Perhaps one of the langest, as well as the most extensively supplied stock farms in America, is the one represented by the above firm. Scarcely anything wanted in this line, but can be promptly supplied by them. Their policy, too, is to sell a first class article, at such prices as shall make every purchaser a friend, who will come to them again when any stock is wanted. We advise our readers to write them and to say when they write that the MARYLAND FARMER commended them.

CORN STALKS.

TA RECENT meeting of farmers at Pikesville, in Maryland President Alvord, condemned the wasteful method of harvesting the corn crop.

By analysis, the president showed that two pounds of stalk butts contained as much nutriment as one pound of corn and cob meal, and that two and one-half pounds of stalks were equivalent as food to one pound of corn meal. He further estimated that there is generally half a ton of butts left in the field after stripping the fodder and cutting the tops, which is equivalent to an absolute waste of 400 pounds of corn meal or six and one half bushels of corn per acre.

Sheep Items.

The mutton sheep have shown themselves profitable when the proper system of management has been pursued and the necessary labor given—well directed labor. Sheep men should employ their energies in adopting the best breeds, the best management, the best care of the flocks. There is not a farm in the State which cannot be benefitted by a small flock of sheep, while there are many farms that could be benefitted by having large flocks on them.

It is said that the California sheep men are leasing all the land suitable for range in the mountains. The country will be full of sheep this summer.

American Shropshire breeders are buying the best sheep obtainable in England. Three Shropshire rams recently sold there at \$787.50, \$556.50 and \$525. But these are not the class that are imported to America and sold here for \$60 each.

Tobacco In Massachusetts.

About two and three quarters millions of pounds of tobacco were raised in Massachusetts during 1890.

THOSE N. H. ABANDONED FARMS.

YOOD NEWS comes from New Hampshire now, in the form of the official report of Mr. Batchelder, secretary of agriculture. According to this report, it seems that more than half of the thirteen hundred farms which a year ago were announced as abandoned have been disposed of to parties who are to use them as summer homes. This is a fit return for the wise manner in which these farms have been brought to the attentions of those able to purchase. The new purchasers will hardly become farmers, but they will certainly help the cause of agriculture. These new residents have appetites, and will require food, and they will buy much from the farmers of the surrounding country, and this ready money will prove of great help in the community. If the action of the commissioner of agriculture in New Hampshire be followed in similarly situated states, there has begun a new era of prosperity among eastern agriculturists.

NEW POSTAL CARDS.

IT SEEMS that the postal card with which we have grown so familiar is soon to become of the past. The United States are to fill its place with two different-sized cards. These cards are to supply the demand for such cards, both for brief und prolonged communications.

The smaller of the two cards will be printed on substantial white cardboard, 2 15 16 x 4 5-8 inches in size, which will make it one-half an inch less in length and one-sixteenth of an inch less in width than the present card. The subscription will consist of the words,

"Postal Card—One Cent—United States of America," artistically engraved, and the time-honored caution not to write anything but the address on the front of the card. Added to this will be a vignette of General Grant as he appeared in his younger days, which will, no doubt, be of inerest as much from historic association as from artistic merit. The superscription and vignette will be printed in a delicate shade of blue. This card will be in favor with ladies.

The second card will be most liked by men. It will be 3 3 4 x 6 1-8 inches in size, which will make it three-fourths of an inch wider than the present card and and one inch longer. It will be printed in black, and will have the same vignette as the smaller card, the superscription, however, being of a somewhat different design. The card will be of a light manila color, and will be of a heaviness proper to its size. Both cards are being made under contract; they are of a high grade of paper and take the ink well.

Sudden Death.

Ex. Judge S. W. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, at the close of an earnest address in the Presbyterian Assembly at Detroit, concerning the heresy of Dr. Briggs, fell dead. He had just declined some committee business, saying he felt that he might be allowed to rest.



For the Maryland Farmer.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Song birds are generally the farmers' best friends and should be protected whenever possible.

Keep everything clean about the back door; for much sickness comes with neglect in that direction.

Weeds will grow unless they are destroyed and it is better and easier to destroy them while they are small.

There is nothing like paying as you go to give you life's happiest sensations of independence and honorable pride.

So far as contentment and a happy life are desired, no existence can at all compare with that of the farmer, who has paid for his home and now lives on what his farm supplies.

If fruit trees are over burdened with fruit (and such seems to be the case throughout this region) better lighten their load, and thus relieved, they will give better fruit this year and be more profitable in the future.

Your prosperity comes from good laws properly administered; therefore take the best of care to have good men, true to your interests, in Office.

Don't run all to any one kind of stock; sheep will take what cows will reject; and mules will thrive where horses would grow lean and faint.

Farm machinery is of great value; but have it in order all the time and put it under shelter whenever not in use.

Manufacturers are putting up the prices of agricultural implements, because the prices of corn and wheat have advanced, although the farmer has neither corn nor wheat to sell.

When the amount of the new harvest is learned, expect prices to tumble and learn a little by experience as to whom you will carry your patronage in the future.

It is not too late now to make a sowing of peas for a late crop and it will pay well to do it.

An attractive home makes wife, son and daughter contented and happy; it is the father's privilege to accomplish this, by a thoughtful supply of little and inexpensive luxuries, or the necessities of a progressive and refining life.

Sweet corn planted during the first half of July will be a delicious dainty on the table late in the fall.

Milk is so much better if everything connected with it is scrupulously clean, that boiling water should be always used after cleaning utensils.

Do not allow horns to grow on calves on any account; they can be so easily removed when in the bud and it is so great an improvement in every respect.

Fallen fruit contains generally the worm which becomes the pest in next year's crop; gather it as soon as it falls before the worm can leave it and burrow in the ground.

Dr. Crace-Calvert assures us that no

medicine can take the place of sunshine and moderate exercise in the open air.

You can make your family glad and home happy by supplying little comforts about the house, and do not neglect to do it.

Railroad Bees.

A large swarm of bees last month, while the train was in motion, settled in the cab of an engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the engineer was obliged to stop his train and have them removed before he could proceed.

This is copied from the items floating in the general news of the newspaper press. We will believe it, if we choose.

Maple Sugar Bounty.

The Government Bounty will be given for next year's crop of maple sugar only to those maple sugar makers who have made application for it before July 1st of the present year. The bounty is 2 cents on every pound; but June 30 was the last day of grace.

Stock kept at a Loss.

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that a large number of cows are kept by farmers, which do not pay for what they consume. Would it not be better to get rid of this stock with the least possible delay. Fatten it if possible and turn it over to the butcher. It is a constant loss and it is better to be without it. Sell two, four or six of these if necessary, to obtain one really good cow. And we would say, get for this purpose a Holstein, or a Holstein Grade of acceptable record.

AGRICULTURAL SAYINGS OF MEN OF NOTE.

I T WILL be remembered that Martin Van Beuren gave the world the fact, that he had enjoyed himself more on his farm in quiet country life, than he ever did as President of the United States.

All will call to mind the title of one of Horace Greely's favorite productions "What I know about farming" in which much good and much Chimerical wisdom was given to us.

Henry Ward Beecher left many items of a favorable character in reference to farming which have appeared from time to time in print.

Just now we find in many papers the following brief item:

George Washington is on record as saying: "Orchard grass is of all others, in my opinion, the very best mixture with clover; it blooms at precisely the same time, rises quickly again after cuting, stands thick, yields well, and both cattle and horses are fond of it, green or in hay."

Farm Machinery.

Our readers must have taken notice how year after year we have placed the advertisement of Minard Harder, Cobleskill, N. York before them. We have found Mr. Harder reliable in our dealings with him, and we are desirous of speaking a good word in his behalf. Write to him, if you wish anything in his line—ask all the information you desire—all about his manufactured articles, his mode of delivery to you. You may depend upon his answer and he will give you every satisfaction.



CHURNING,

BY IRENE PUTMAN.

"Come. yellow butter, come!"

H'er soft, bare arms are tired of toiling up and down;

Ah, patient little worker! there she stands,

_ In tucked-up gown,

And lifts the dasher high with burning, rosy hands,

"Yellow butter, come!"

"Come, yellow butter, come!"

She, sighing, bends to wonder in the churn's deep well,

And wipe the spattered drops so carefully.

A cool, sweet smell

The bubbly cream sends up. Now sturdier toils she!

"Yellow butter, come!"

"Come, yellow butter, come!"

Her warm cheeks scarlet glow, her breath is panting fast;

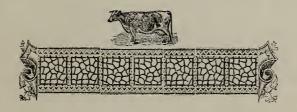
The old churn shakes and totters to and fro;

O come at last!

Ah, pleasant sound, the thin milk's gurgling splash below!

"Yellow butter, come!"

Good House Keeping.



MARRIED COURTSHIP.

POLHEMUS DILTZ set his lips firmly together, buttoned his coat about him, and started for home.

"It was as much my fault as hers," he muttered, "that when I went home the other day with the idea of courting my wife, I didn't seem to succeed. I ought to have known better than to bother her when she was picking the pinfeathers off an old hen, and Bridget was taking an afternoon out. I won't make a blunder like that again."

About half an hour afterward, Mr. Diltz entered the family mansion. He found Mrs. Diltz in the sitting room. Merely remarking that it was a chilly day, he threw a package carelessly into the fire that burned brightly in the grate.

"What is that, Polhemus?" inquired Mrs. Diltz, somewhat sharply.

"Nothing but my pipe and cigar-case," he replied with a yawn. "I've sworn off from smoking."

Mrs. Diltz looked pleased, but said nothing.

"It will save me at least \$100 a year Mary Jane," observed Polhemus, with another yawn, as he walked aimlessly about the room with his hands in his pockets, "and the habit's a nuisance anyhow."

"It certainly is," asserted Mrs. Diltz. "I'm glad you've quit—if you'll only stay quit."

Mr. Diltz continued his aimless walk about the room. Presently he brought up in front of a small closet that he had been in the habit of hanging his smoke-

cap and smoking jacket in. He opened it, took those garments out and inspected them.

"While I am about it," he said, "I'll make a clean job of it. I'll hang these things in the woodshed, and the next tramp that comes along may have them. You can use this closet for anything you like. Seems to me," continued Mr. Diltz resuming the nonchalant walk about the room, and extending his stroll into the room adjoining, "we don't have more than about half enough closets in this house. If I were building a house for human beings to live in, I'd put in fifty of 'em. Now, here's a place under this stairway where I could have a good large closet made. I suppose you'd object to it, though."

"No, I shouldn't," responded Mrs. Diltz, warmly. "It would just suit me, Polhemus."

"Well, I'll have it done." And Polhemus kept on yawning and strolling leisurely through the rooms.

"There are half a dozen other places," ventured his wife, somewhat timidly, "where I should like to have closets built or shelves put up, while you are about it."

"All right. You can have all you want."

Mrs. Diltz went behind the door and hugged herself. Mr. Diltz continued to walk about unconcernedly.

"What—what will you like for dinner this evening, Polhemus?"

"Anything, Mary Jane-anything. I

don't know but I'd like some hot biscuits only"---

"Only what?"

"Bridget doesn't know how to make good biscuits."

"Why, Polhemus! Do you like my biscuits better than Bridget's?"

"I never eat anybody's buscuits but yours if I can help it."

"O Polhemus!"

Mrs. Diltz came nearer to her husband. For the first time in eleven years she threw her arms about his neck, and—but nobody has any business to be intruding here. Please retire.

"It isn't such a hard job, even for a married rhinoceros of eleven years' standing, to court his wife, if he only knows how to go at it right," said Mr. Diltz to himself, as he went about the house the same evening at a late hour locking up things for the night.—Chicago Tribune.

SOME KITCHEN CONFIDENCES.

Is it good for anything but to be thrown away? To one who is principled against wasting anything the answer to this practical question opens a wide field. "We eat all our soap-grease," was the somewhat startling reply of one of the most particular of New England house-keepers, to an applicant at the back gate. Neatness and economy are her strong points, and any one who knows her would not for a moment suspect her of using for food anything unfit or undesirable.

When a piece of meat is boiled the

kettle should always be set aside for the liquor to cool, then the fat can be removed from the top in a solid cake. Remnants of fat beef, steak or roast, with the pot skimmings should be "tried out" in an iron kettle or spider, skimmed carefully, strained through a fine strainer, and it will then be excellent shortening for bread or biscuit, or with part lard answers well for common pastry.

A good authority says that lard that has unfortunately become rancid may be completely restored by the use of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a little water and poured into the lard which should be boiled and thoroughly mixed with it. When cool it will be found to be fresh and sweet again.

Lime water is good to sweeten butter that has lost its first purity.

The fat that fries from sausages is particularly nice for shortening gingerbread or snaps on account of the combination of seasoning it contains. A little of it is good to brown the hashed meat for breakfast in for the same reason, and also for heating up cold boiled potatoes.

The fat from chickens is delicate, and may be used for any cooking purpose where butter is required, for moistening croquettes, or even in cake or pastry. A



The records show this Threshing machine to be the easiest running and the greatest grain saver of all. Requires only about 1% miles travel per hour. For full description, and for the best Straw-preserving Ryc-threshers, Clover-hullers, Fanning-mills, Feed-mills, Circular-saw Machines, Land-rollers and Dog-powers, send for Foarless Catalogue. For Fodder-cutters, Carriers and Drag-saw Machines, and for information showing "Why Ensilage Pays," send for Fnsilage Catalogue. Address, MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.

little added to the stuffing of fowls enriches it.

Our principal victory is over mutton fat, which has been a difficult subject on account of its natural propensity to harden or "freeze" when cold. After the cleansing process before referred to it answers very well to fry fish balls in, to be served on hot plates and eaten at once.

It may also be used to grease breadpans, and muffin-rings or gem pans, and will be found unobjectionable, but should never be mixed with other fat.

Leaf lard my be bought in bulk at the market, I speak now from the city standpoint, and it's not much trouble to cut it up in small chunks and render it out, with the satisfactory knowledge that the result will be genuine lard. Much of that put up in pails by unscrupulous dealers is "watered stock" literally, for strange to say, lard and water combine to defraud the unsuspecting purchaser. -Good Housekeeping.



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Happy Birdlings, Rondo,

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Geraldine, Farewell—Song by

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Chas, Graham Love's Whisperings, Valse Caprice,

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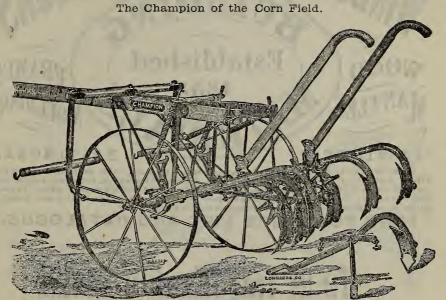
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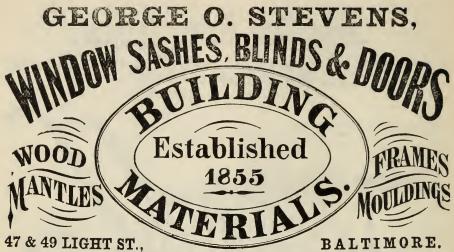
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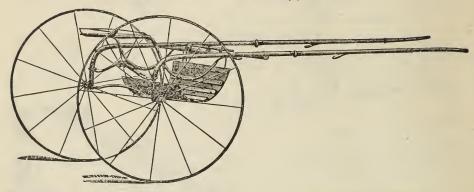
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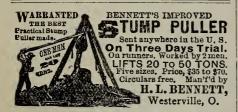
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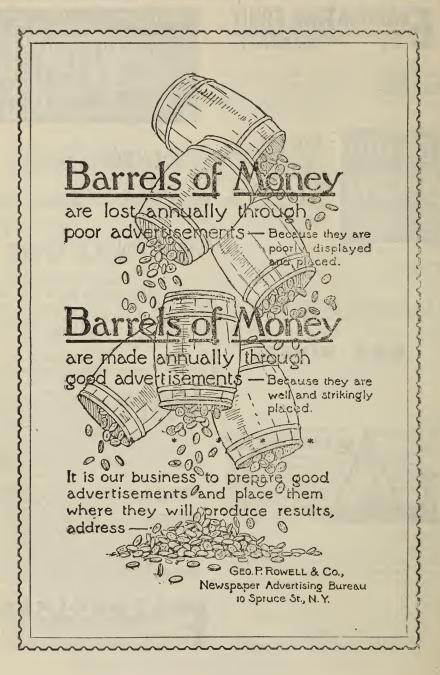
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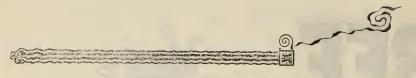
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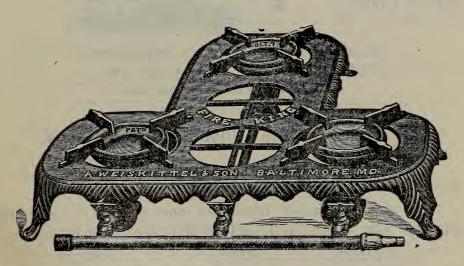
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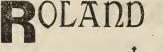
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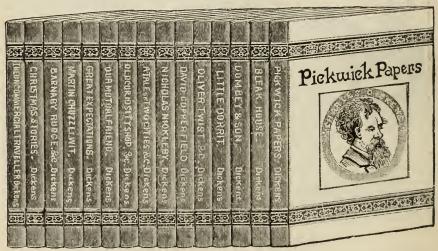
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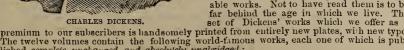
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